THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

First Day's Proceedings of the Presidential Inquiry.

ANDERSON AND HIS STORY.

The Revelations More Interesting than Anticipated.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S OFFER.

The Celebrated Letter Produced and Identified.

ANDERSON'S FEARS OF ASSASSINATION.

How Louisiana Was Manipulated for Hayes.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1878. It is certain that the testimony of Anderson to-day, enforced, as it was, by the documents be produced and explaining these, has produced a certain effect There was a general disposition beforehand to scout at anything he might say, as he was well understood to be an adventurer and political trader, and it remains true still that what no testified concerning Secretary Sherman and Senator Matthews has had somparatively little effect. Mr. Matthews is shown to have been foolish enough to become the custodian of documents, the mere knowledge of whose existence ought to have made him extremely uncomfortable; but no one imputes to him anything more serious than foily. As to Secre-lary Sherman, his donial was unexpectedly guarded, wants to see what remains to be produced against him, and that when all the witnesses have spoken he will then give a satisfactory account of him-ielf. Mr. Sherman said to your correspondent, a few days ago, that he had written no letters at all to any one in Louisiana, or on Louisiana affairs, and that anything, therefore, of that kind purporting to be from him must be a forgery and fraud. His guarded and somewhat indefinite answer to day has given the impression to a good many people that he sarily imply that,

But the documents brought out to-day, especially the agreement between Nash, the colored candidate for Congress, and Anderson, taken in connection with Anderson's testimony, have certainly produced a strong impression not only on democrats, but also on many republicans that the democrats rightfully sarried East Feliciana and some other parisher—snough to have entitled them to the electoral vote of deep impression, and so far the investigation has un-doubtedly, to-day, been a marked success for the democratic side, and the republicans will have diffi-

eatly in overcoming that impression.

This result is especially unwelcome to them. It is very well understood that the republicans do not care how deeply the visiting statesmen and the administration are involved and beamirohed, but they wince when the testimony begins to show that they were not entitled to the electoral vote of the State. Their cope was that this could not be made clear, but that visiting statesmen and the administration.

Of course nothing is definitely established by this first day's work. The net results with those who have scrutinized the testimony closely and importally is an impression that Kellogg, Packard, Pitkin, Nash and their tools in the Custom Rouse and out of it carried on a system of Iraud of which they kept even spring. The President's friends say that be, too, after di covering his character, forbade his having any of fice given bim-though at first he had requested for sides that Mr. Matthews is not shown to have had any knowledge beforeand of the transactions revealed to him in the documents of which he be-came custodian, and that his recommenda-tions of Anderson and his whole course were only weak attempts to bush up what he saw would be a scandal, and what he ought to have known could not be hushed up. Mr. Matthews says, this even ing, that he has determined to give his own testimony as early as he can after that of Anderson is thing, except that he insists that there is nothing which can in the aligntest degree implicate him in

Auderson will be cross-examined on Tuesday. On is not certain. Rumor says to-night that there are witnesses at hand who will testify that they have seen the original of the Sherman letter, and it is even binted that the letter is in existence and will be produced. The democrats are not ented, but confident.
They say that they are only at the beginning, and that they will establish conclusively that both Florida and Louisiana fairly east their

chased that the letter is in existence and will be precised closed. They say that they are only at the uppasing, and that they will catablish conclusively that both Florida and Louisman fairly cast their selected vices for the descoratic candidates. The republicans so for stand strictly on the defeneive, and say very fittle.

It should be understood that the committee its adsparenced to the standard to the standard to the standard to the standard to the republicans are not attempted to use their power impleasantly to be miscribly. Mr. Folter, with the fail consent of the democratic collesgoes, notified be republican members that they should select their own members of the sub-committees, that are republicans where to be accused in the first in stance the republican members should decide whether the sessions should be open or secret, and in what manner, by counsed or otherwise, those accused model appear before the committee, and these mistance that there was a concerted not of the republicans where to be accused in the first in the day of many of the standard that the standar

with Mr. Potter at its head and General Butler at his left, and Mr. Morrison & his right. The witness sat on the right of Mr. Morsson. Mr. McMahou confronted him directly across the table and did the examination. Masrs. Hiscock and Reed occupied places at no foot of the table, and General Cox sat a short distance away from them and to the right of the witness. The room, which s situated directly under the west gallery of the Contressional library, was fenced off with a small pine but and was guarded by a deputy sergeant-at-arms. The witness took his seat with a in the gloomy apartment, owing to the con-spicuous red of his hair and bristling, bushy mustscha. He was exceedingly gib of tongue and rattled out his story without a second's hesitation. He was never at a less for an answer and he spoke so rapidly and volubly that the expert and practised official Congressional stenographers were frequently obliged to ask him to check the speed of his deliv-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1878. THE PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ALLEGED INTERVIEW AT GETTYSBURG-HE BEPARATES

FACT FROM FICTION. The President, after reading the account of his late utterances at Garysburg, as published in the morning papers of this city, was reminded that he had had hurried conversations with persons who called to pay their respects on the subject of the Potter investiga-tion, which formed the basis of the reported interview. The following article from the Evening Star is substantially true, as has been ascertained from a

view. The following article from the Keening Star is substantially true, as has been ascertained from a religible source:

When the Presidential party arrived at Gettysburg, the evening before Decoration Day, it proceeded to the residence of Mr. McPinerson. This was about half-past nine. A lanch was served to the party, which isasted about filtern minutes. After this the President went into the party, where he was called upon by the usual crowd wanting to shake hands with him. Among those who called were a number of old Iriense and acquantances, who stood around after they had greeted him, and between his handshakes with other visitors they asked him a number of questions, which he snewered. The author of the interview stood near the President, and without taking any notes made up that occument from the replies which the President gave, ardes by a lively imagination. In writing up this interview he succeeded in expressing pretty clearly the opinions and smither that the President, going much larther than the President, going much larther than the President sees nothing in the interview which he cares to deny, except the language and mode of expression which no is reported to have used. He did not, for instance, say brusquely what Congress should not don't me that he was taking any hold in the did not, for instance, say brusquely what Congress should not do; nor convey the impression that he was totally indifferent to the acks of that body. He did say that Governor Wade Hampton and Governor Nicholis had deserved well; that he was satisfied with his Cabinet; that acaucus government, to a certain extent, was an evil; that the present agitation of the Presidential title might be a threatened mutiny, and certainly said that he would in no wiy recognize any attempt to remove him except by the joint imposement of both houses of Congress. This was the only constitutional method by which he can be removed, and any other movement in that direction would be resisted at every peril by him. He had taken the oat to present w

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S LETTER TO THE COM-

MITTER Secretary Sherman to-day sent the following reply to Chairman Potter's letter addressed to him yester-

TREASURY DEFERENCE, June 1, 1878.

Hon. CLARESON N. FOTTER, Chairman, &c., House of Representatives:

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday advising me that the committee of which you are chairman will permit me as a person named in the resolution, to be present when evidence affecting me is taken and to be attended by my counsel and to offer evidence is my own behalf. My official duties will not permit me to attended by my counsel and to offer evidence is my own behalf. My official duties will not permit me to attend the meetings, but I avail my self of the Counsel that sometimes to be represented by Hon. Samuel Shell-barrer as my counsel, who will need you this. He is instructed to assist you to take the investigation thorough and complete, that arough a measurer of your committee to examine witnesses who will prove the allegations stated in my letter of the 20th uit.

Very respectfully.

JOHN SHERMAN. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Washington, June 1, 1878.

The select committee on the alleged frauds in the ast Presidential election commenced work in earnest to-day. All the members were present, and there siders attracted by the importance of the proceedings. Mesars. Wilson and Sheilabarger were in stiendance port in what transpired except to State and to have put on record the fact that their not doing so was in consequence of a rule adopted by the committee that counsel could only put questions to witnesses committee to visit Fiorida was announced as Hunton, of Virginia; Springer, of Illinois, and Hiscock, of New York. The committee was in session from ten o'clock until five, the witness being James E. Anderson, who acted as supervisor of registration in

the parish of East Felicians, La.
THE TREETIMONY OF ANCERSON.
The following comprises the most important part of his teatimony. In rep'y to the usual questions, he testified that he was a journalist by profession and at present engaged on the Philadelphia North American as night and news editor. He also stated that his letter to Mr. Potter offering to testify in regard to the manipulation of the election returns of the parish of East Feliciana, La, was given to election he was a clerk in the Custom House at New Orienna. At the time of the election he was supervisor of registration for East Felicians, and in that capacity made up his statement and sent it, with the returns of the Commissioners of Election, by mail from Baton Rouge to the Secretary of State at New

cause if the people of East Folicians had thought that I was going to cheat them out of the truits of their hard carned victory they would have awung me higher than Haman, and consequently that statement was correct.

After detailing matter of no special interest or importance, the examination proceeded as follows:—
Q What transpired in New Orleans, and whom did you see in relation to this matter? A. I met the Governor there, and he asked me what the matter was; I told him that there had been an attempt to assussinate me in the parish, that I had become thoroughly disgusted in the matter and that I had concluded I would leave and that be could appoint some other man in my place.

concluded I would leave and that I had become thoroughly disgusted in the matter and that I had concluded I would leave and that be could appoint some other man in my place.

Q. What did he say? A. He said that he was sorry for that, but that he thought I had left the parish too soon; he emphasized that; I took him that I was thoroughly disgusted with the whole matter and that I thought I would wash my hands of it, and that he had better send somebody else on there; for a period of two weeks after that there were various regotiations going on between Kellogg and the democratis; a delegation of democrate came down from the parish, and they said that they were satisfied with my manner of conducting the registration, that they had no fault to find with me, and that if Kellogg did not want to send any other man they were perfectly willing that I should go back; Kellogg sent for me one day, and in the presence of this democratic delegation from East Feltelana asked me if I would return; the republicans do that democratic delegation from East Feltelana asked me if I would return; the republicans do that I was afraid to go back because of cowardice, and when I heard that report I told Governor Kellogg that I would go back and that I was perfectly willing to go back because of cowardice, and when I heard that report I told Governor Kellogg that I would go back they manifessed a desire that I should not go, and they manifessed a desire, that I should not go, and they manifessed a desire, that I should not go, said they manifessed a desire, that I should not go, said they manifessed a desire, who was running for State Senator in that district, and who would not be state Republican committee, and who told me that their object was to hold no election in dive particular parishes, and Weber, who was running for State Senator in that district, and who was brouner of the State Republican to minimize and who told me that their object was to hold no election in dive particular parishes, and weber, who was running for State Senat

trouble about that; we will find a charge."

A NOTORIOUS BESPERADO.

Q State whether you had any particular difficulty with any leading republican there at any time prior to the election? A Yes; I had a difficulty with my cierk, P. C. Butler.

Q. What was his atanding as a republican in the parish? A. He did not seem to have much standing of any kind owing to the fact that ne was a notorious desperado, a man who boasts of having shot twenty-seven men.

Q. Did he make an assault upon you? A. Yes, sir; he attempted to kill me atterward.

Q. Openly? A. Yes, sir.

The BLANN PROTEST.

Q. After the election old you file any other paper than the one spoken of on the 10th of November?

A. No, sir.

Q. After the election oid you flie any other paper than the one spoken of on the 10th of November?

A. No, sir.

Q. Dad you ever fill in any blanks in that paper at any time? A. No, sir.

Q. You are satisfied now, from your recollection, that the paper which you signed on the 10th of November was the only protest that you signed? A. Yes, sir; the paper which I signed on the afternoon of Friday, the 10th of November; I had signed one in the morning, before Mr. Woodley, and sater in the afternoon; I made this blank protest before Mr. Campbell, which I never swore to.

WHAT WESER DID.

By Mr. McMahon—Go on with your statement as to what took place between you and Weber.

A. Weber stated that he had made no protest against his parch, and that he did not propose to, but he said that they had brought some influence to bear upon him; that they were anxious to get a protest that it was necessary to throw out his parish and to save East Feliciana to the ropublicans in order to elect thayse.

Q. Did you and the enter into any arrangement? A. We talked the matter over pretty thoroughly, and finally we concluded that, in order to save the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes, he would make a sort of general protest about his parish, which he could do very saloty, because there was lutimidation to some extent there, and that I should it my statement go and be accepted for what it was worth; he went to, the Custom House and amy deak wrote out his profest and swore to it before Mr. Southworth, United States Commissioner.

By Mr. Reed—Q. What was the date of that?

A That was on the 14th of November; then we sat down at my deak and drew up a statement as to what we had cone, and then we went before a notary public and swore to it.

Q. Is this paper (handing one to witness) a copy of it?

Mr. New talked for the production of the original Mr. McMahon (to the witness)—Have you the original?

A I have not; the original he still in

Mr. Mediaton—I think that whe we send for an other wines that wines with abe it.

Mr. Hiscock—This is a very imperiant matter and Mr. Mishon—We have no knowledge that the original is in extended.

Mr. Mishon—We have no knowledge that the original is in extended.

The wines—I can prove the original is that the original is in extended.

Mr. McMahon—We will developtnat presently.

The wines—I can be not be the original is Heat I gave it had it saw week a nog a secondary of the had it saw week a nog a secondary in the had it saw week a nog a secondary in the had it saw week a nog a secondary in the had it saw week an original is death in the had it saw week an original is death of the same in the same of the values of the same in the same in the same in the same of the values of the same in the same in

Packard, as Governor of the State of Louislans, will control the state; Mr. Hayes, as President of the United States, will control the federal patronage; it does not follow that Mr. Hayes will adopt Mr. Packard's suggestion in everything or in anything; the republican party has not been in the habit of lorgetting into men who stood by it in the habit of lorgetting into men who stood by it in the hour of peril, and it will not only uphold you, but you will be apheld by the rentincent of the country." If then remarked, "Mr. Sherman, the sentiment of the country may be a very good thing for a man to stand on, but it will not prevent him being prosecuted on a charge of perjury, for they are going for throw out my parish on a forget protest;" Mr. Sherman raised his left hand, and said, "Mr. Anderson, this is a subject which you and I cannot discuss. That is a question for your State authorities, What I want to say to you is this, that if you gentlemen stand firm in this matier and let it run along as it is you will find no cause to regret it;" and there the interview ended; that was on Sunday evening, the 19th, Mr. Springer—What was it that you should let stand?

The Witness—We inferred that he meant to let the matter in reference to the parishes stand as it was then.

The Chairman—That means everything as to the protests?

The Witness—To let the protests stand as they ex-

protests?
The Witness—To let the protests stand as they ex-

process?
The Witness—To let the protests stand as they existed then.
Mr. Morrison—You have mentioned the protest as being forged?
The Witness—Yes, sir.
By Mr. Mehanon—Did I understand you to say that the interview ended at that time? A. At that time.
Q. You have stated substantially all that there was of it? A. I have stated all that occurred; the interview occupied expressly five minutes.

WANTS TAKING CARE OF.
Q. Look at this paper (handing a paper to witness) and state what it is. A. This is the letter which I wrote the next morning after our interview with Mr. Sherman, requesting Mr. Weber to come round to my room. Q. is it the original letter or a copy of it? A. It is the original letter which I wrote to Weber. The letter was read, and is as follows:—

Todd will be out by that time. We might see Sherman again and insist on a written guarantee. Truly yours. AND. RSON.

Q. State whether Mr. Weber met you subsequently to tnat letter on that day or any other day? A. Mr. Weber, in answer to that note, came to my room that same morning.

Q. What did you and he do? A. We took this letter, which I had drawn up on the Sunday evening before, made some lew alterations in it, wrote it and addressed it to Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Weber took it round to the St. Charles Hotel; I went to the Custom House with the understanding that I was to walt for Weber at the corner of Canai and St. Charles streets; I wasted there probably twenly minutes, when Weber came with an answer from Sherman; I asked him, "Did you see Sherman?" Weber brought the answer.

Q. Unoponed? A. Yes, sir,
Q. To whom was it addressed? A. To D. A. Weber and J. E. Anderson.

Q. Was it opened in your presence? A. I opened it. Q. By whom did the letter purport to be signed? A. It was signed by John Sherman.

Q. Do you know where that original letter of Mr. Shermae's is? A. I do not; I have no knowledge of where the original is.

SECERTARY SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Q. Do you know where that original letter of Mr. Sherman's is? A. I do not; I have no knowledge of where the original is.

Q. Look at this paper and see if you recognize it?

A. (Examining the paper) I recognize it.

Q. Look at this paper and see if you recognize it?

A. (Examining the paper) I recognize it.

Q. What is it? A. I is the copy of a lettergwhich was sent to Mr. Sherman with a slight eiteration from the original that was sent to Mr. Sherman; this is the copy that I gave to Mr. Weber on the morning when we sent the letter to Mr. Sherman and received the answer; this sighte copy which I gave to Mr. Weber; in copying it Mr. Weber read the letter over, and there were one or two places where there was some error of minor importance when I did not correct, so that is not quite an exact copy.

By Mr. Butler—Is this the letter which you prepated at your house? A. It is a copy of it.

By the Chairman—You made the draft the night before you sent it, and then on the next morning you copied the letter for Mr. Sherman which both you and Weber read?

THE WITNESS—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN—And Weber took the letter to Mr. Sherman, and you subsequently met him on the street with an answer from Mr. Sherman?

THE WITNESS—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN—And then you went back to your room and opened the answer?

A. Yes.

The collowing is the copy of the letter sent by Anderson and Weber to Sherman.

NEW ORLEASS, Nov. 20, 1876.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

Vanced by you in our interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you therefore state in writing who we shall look to for the tulbiment of those promises? Respectfully.

D. A. WEBER.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Mr. MCMARON PROMOMENT.

Resolved. That the paper identified by the witness be received, but not read nor given to the public until Mr. Secretary sherman may be forthwith called and the paper shown and he asked if he admits it to be a copy of any letter written by him.

Thereupon the following telegram was sent by the chairman:

To Neeretary Shinnmax:

To Neeretary Shinnmax:

Sin-A paper purporting to be a copy of a letter written
by you to D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson
has been produced before this committee, and the committee has suspended the reading of it until you can
have an outportunity to come here forthwith, see the papers
and state whether it be a copy of any letter written by
you, if you so desir, to do.

Scoretary Shirmmax, having appeared in response

mittee has suspended the resuling of it until you can have an opportunity to come here forthwith, see the papers and state whether it be a copy of any letter written by you, if you so desir, to do.

Secretary Sherman, having appeared in response to the telegram sent to him, was sworn, when the following proceedings took place:—

The Chairman (to Secretary Sherman)—James E. Anderson, the witness, testifying before the committee this morning, stated that he had received from the bands of D. A. Wener a letter purporting to be signed by you, of which that which I now show you is a copy. Will you state to the committee whether you ever wrote such a letter?

The witness (after an inspection of the paper handed him)—I can only say this, that I behere upon my responsibility and the oath I have taken that I never wrote such a letter; if have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if have no recollection of ever writing such a letter; if him letter was written, it must have been, if I am not mistaken about the dates, on the day wene the returning officers first convened to open the returns; I think it was on the 20th; at that time I knew but little about the transaction; the pagers had not been opened; I do not believe I ever wrote that letter; at the same time there are things in this letter that I would have written to these or any other mon who were engaged in the performance of what I believed to be their duty, if I had been asked, but I do not believe I writer had letter.

After some time (the witness having app-rently concluded his statement) the Chairman sait.—That is all for the present, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Hiscock renewed his objection to the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter then to deven date has just here received. Neither Mr. Hayes, my

After the production of several letters from Sena-tor Stanley Matthews the inquiry was adjourned to eleven A. M. on Monday,

LIFE INSURANCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUSINESS AND CON-DITION OF ALL NEW YORK COMPANIES-LARGE DECREASE DURING THE YEAR.

ALBANY, June 1, 1878.

The Life Insurance report for 1878 is just issued by tion in a few days. When presented to the Assembly, it was immediately sent the printer because of necessity for its early publication, and the statements and exhibits public. The Superintengent, in his introductor; text, makes no comment whatever upon the general showing, contining himself solely to an explanation of the tables. The report includes the condition of such companies on December 31, 1877.

The following table shows the total g	ross assets	0
each New York State company :-		
Brooklyn		3
Equitable	33,067,990	61
Germania	8 021,943	8:
Globe Mutual	4,191,738	4
Home	4,778,163	51
Homeopathic	667,336	91
Knickerbocker	6,504,913	3
Manhattan	9,855,644	8
Metropolitan	2,087,582	4
Mutual	84,749,807	6
New York	34,787,610	4
Provident Savings	120,751	51
United States	4,799,788	9
Washington	5,353,250	54
Western New York	189,560	3
		731)
Total\$	201,342,801	0
The total assets of life insurance comp	Anies of ott	ie
Charles destroy bearings on this are \$100 000		

States doing business in this are \$195 077,789 75. The

hiuce December 31, 1876, of \$10 985,741	51.	123
LIABILITIES.		
The following is a table of all limbilities	of New You	"
companies except capital:-		
Brooklyn	\$1,906,902	00
Equitable		
Germania	6,995,276	134
Globe Mutual	3 981,140	5
Home	3 653,171	5
Homeopathic	615,784	1
Knickerbocker	6,049,964	81
Manhattan	8,164,133	93
Metropolitan	1,795.822	2
Mutual	74, 106, 607	Ü
New York	28,512,769	2
Provident Savings	42,931	81
United States	4,093,550	1
Washington	4,440,112	
Western New York	152,741	4
Total	171.812.054	54

SURPLUS.

The surplus in each company as regards policy

holders and as regar	ds stockho	iders is sho	WD A4 101-
			Deficiency
	As Regards	As Repards	as Regards
	Policy	Stock-	Stock-
	Holders.	holders.	holders.
Brooklyn	\$266,866	\$141,806	
Equitable	5,750,801	5,656,861	OF THE PARTY OF
Gertangia	1,025,667	820.007	252914950
Globe Mutual	213,597	113,597	\$7000000000000000000000000000000000000
Home	1,124,002	999,992	
Homoopathie	51.502	000,002	\$148,447
Kuickerbocker	454.948	354,948	\$140,441
Manhattan			
Material	1,691,510	1,591,510	-
Metropolitan	291,760	91,760	
Mutual			100
New York	6,274,841		
Provident Savings.	77,819	HED THE RESULT	47,180
United States	706, 2.9	5'6,229	-
Washington	913,138	788, 138	-
Western New York.	36,818	LUZEATE -	88,181
Totals	29 530 746	\$11,121,613	\$283,808
The total surplus	of companie	es of other	States as

regards policy noiders is \$32,073,351 68.

		Excess of	
ters Name Stronger		Income	Excess of
THE RESIDENCE OF THE	Total	over Expen-	turez over
	Income.	ditures	Income.
Brooklyn	\$494, 798		\$287,258
Equitable	8,921,028	\$2,061,271	0.
Germania	1,833,675	348,687	The 2011
Globe Mutual	909, 321		108,941
Home	839, 162	55 794	
Homospathic	252,905	33,605	
Knickerbocker	1,799,974	-	391,602
Manhattan	1,780,905	117,663	STUDMENT
Metropolitan	844,143	65 970	120
Matasl	18,912,460	2 828,777	
New York	7,574 384	1,700,920	912
Provident Savings.	53,830	2,128	See Life
United States	1,173,326		33,052
Washington	1,280,278	201,071	00,002
Western New York.	67,872	1,201	_
Totals\$	10. 707 500	47 417 000	-con pos
POLICIAS II		\$7,417,093 REMINATED.	\$820,885
The tellowing tank		ERMINATED.	

The following table shows the number of policies

lapso:-	those term	ninated by
	Termi-	Terminated.
Inned	nated.	by Lanse.
Brooklyn 550	1.267	592
Equitable 6,619	8,596	4,327
Germania 2,050	2,696	846
Globe Mutual 2.858	5,515	1,786
Home 797	2,318	221
Homoropathic 977	1.290	4118
Kalckerbocker 1,072	2,174	920
Monbattan 1.261	1.844	236
Metropolitan 2,405	7,963	5.711
Mutual 8 494	9.066	
New York 6,597	6.413	3,080
Provident Savings 5,503	533	300
United States 4,197	3 420	2,178
Washington 1,408	2,078	815
Western New York 240	346	151
Totals 40,018	53,519	21,770

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CLASS OF OFFICERS AT THE NEWPORT TORPEDO STATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Newcont, R. I., June 1, 1878.

A new class of torpicdo officers reported to Captain K. R. Breese, at the torpede station to day. They were all in full uniform, and were shown the various departments by Captain Breeze and the instructors They will commence their studies on Monday, and will remain until September. The following officers will remain until September. The following officers comprise the new of ss;—Commanders, Edward E. Potter, H. B. Seely, George C. Remey, O. T. Stanton, A. S. Barker and C. C. Carpenter; Licettenant Commanders, Edwars White, J. C. Kennest, Willem Start Dana, Pelix McCurley and C. H. Pendleton; Licettenants, C. H. Rockwell, C. O. Allibone, A. M. Thackara, F. Gourtes and Pendleton; Ensigns, M. L. Wood, N. Sargent and Master Henry McCros.

The steamer Talispoosa, Licettenant McRitchio commandiseg, left this port this morning for Botson.

THE BRITISH STEAMER ROVER. HALIPAX, N. S., June 1, 1879. Her Majesty's steamer Rover, hence, arrived at

Bermuda May 21, and went on the dry dock for re-

James Mecoy has been missing from his hotel, the Wali House, Williamsburg, since Thursday last.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

FRIGHTPUL LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DESTRUC-TION OF PROPERTY-HALF THE BUILDINGS

storm passed over that place about four o'clock this ings in the town. Over one hundred houses were totally debris was scattered for miles. The storm came from the southwest, passed to the northeast and was proceded by a heavy fall of rain. Trees were uprooted and carried through the air like feathers, as were the fragments of houses and, in fact, everything the storm

The Shaw House, a large brick hotel, was demo ished and its inmates buried in the ruius.

THE WICTIMS.

So far as known the following persons were killed :-Mrs. THOMAS CASEY. Miss ROSE.

Miss CROUCH. JOSEPH CAMPBELL. Miss HOLMAN. Mrs. ALVIS VAUGHT. THOMAS BOHANNAN. MARY JOY. Those mortally wounded are:-

W. A. DONALDSON. Mrs. PAUL WERTZ FREDERICK LEHRMAN. Those seriously wounded are :-MARION BALL. J. B. HINES. J. R. ASHBURY. FLORENCE FORD. ROBERT OFFUTT. ELIZA MARSHALL JAMES DUNCAN. Mrs. THOMAS MCGINNIS. GEORGE SAWYER.

SQUIRE DODD. ISABELLA WARNER. Mrs. JENNIE SMITH. FREDERICK JAY and wife. CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr. Mes. COLGAN. THOMAS BURGESS.
JOHN BALLARD and wife.

Mrs. PERRRY JACOBS. A. CHILD and two children. GEORGE WARREN. RILEY HOLMAN, Mrs. OSBORNE. Mrs. HUGHES

and a number of others. Horses and stock of all kinds in the track of the storm were swept off the earth. ASSISTANCE.

A train load of citizens from Lexington have arrived to render aid, and physicians from all surrounding towns have been summoned to give medical attendance to the wounded. Patrois have been detailed to guard the town.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Humpty Dumpty" and other lively pieces of the same lik are on the cards of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.
Mr. Henry Galt will give a series of humorous

evening.
The Theodore Thomas concerts at Gilmore's Garden promise to be among the chief of our summer eve ing attractions.

"Love and Labor," a new secretional drains, will be presented at Niblo's Garden to-morrow ever and during the week.

Aimés's farewell engagement at Booth's Theatre
next week will doubtless be a characteristic winding

up of a brilliant season.

The unpleasant weather of the hast three or four days has made our managers look blue and seriously

interfered with their usual profits.

The curious feats of magic performed by Miss Angle's Schott at the Aquarium are interesting the audiences that attend and increasing the attractions of th

given at Cooper Institute this evening. The German Glee Club and the wonderful "man flute" are among the attractions. The Lingards next week present at the Park an en

tire change of bill Mr. Lingard, however, will contique the favorite character sketches with which his name has been so long identified. "Our Boarding House" will be put on the stage of the Grand Opera House to-morrow night for a week

Opera Company in the "Chimes of Normandy."

At the Grand Opera House, this evening, Levy, the benefit. One of the leatures of the programme will be his playing fato a phonograph and the repetition of

his measures.

The new organ built by Mr. Roosevelt for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rome, Italy, and which has been temporarily erected in Irving Hail, will be played upon to-morrow, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons by some of our distinguished professors. The present version of Mr. J. K. Emmel's "Fritz."

as performed by him at the Standard Theatre, is by

long odds the best he has yet acted. In humor, pathos and original music he has made many improve content to let well enough alone.

Mr. Samuel W. Piercy, prior to his departure for San Francisco, where he will star in "Diplomacy," will be the recipient of a benefit performance on Tues-day afternoon, June 4, at Niblo's Theatre. The per-

formance will include the "Lady of Lyons," with Miss Mande Granger as Pauline (her first appearance in that characteri, and Mr. Piercy as Claude. Mies Guiss Doforest will present the curse scene from "Leah." and Mr. Fred Warde and Miss Annie Edwards will appear Mr. Montague's benefit at Booth's Theatre to-morrow afternoon will derive unusual interest from the presence of a number of our best known artists, among

whom may be mentioned Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Sara Stevens, Mme. Pousi, Miss Kate Bartlett, Minnie Paimer, little Allie Dorington and Messra J. K. Emmet, Harry Floyd, J. W. Shannon, Russell Bassett, E. M. Holland, E. Edwin, W. A. Eytinge and Mr. Thomas Baker, of Wallack's, who will lead the orchestra. Mr. Montague will deliver a farewell address written for him by Mr. John Brougham.

OBITUARY.

A cable despatch from Paris appounces the death of

M. Frederic Arnaud, Senator for the department of the Arioge. M. Arnaud was born at St. Girons (Ariege), in 1819, and was admitted to the Paris Bar. where he had been practising for some years when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly for his native department and was remarkable throughout his parliamentary career for strong republican principles coupled with ardent zeal for the Caurch. He made several ineffectual efforts to secure the restoration of the Fantheon to the Caurch, and in the assession on the expedition to thome he raised a storm by expressing the opinion that in such cases the soldier might refuse to obey his superior officers if his conscience prompted him to do so. On questions affecting religion he invariably voted with the Right, but in all political issues took his stand with the Left. After the comp d'état he relired into private life, from which he again emerged siter the Revolution of 1870. He was named Councillor of State under the government of national delence, and in 1871 was elected to the National Assembly from the Department of the Soine, taking his place with the Left. On the adopting of the present constitution he was elected to the Senate, where his support was continuity given to the Republic. M. Arnaud was the author of several works, written with a view of bringing about a recordination between the Church and modern democracy. Among these were, "The independence of the Pope and the Rights of Pooples."

"The Temporal Power and Halian Nationality," "Italy!" and "The Revolution and the Church." Constituent Assembly for his native department and